WASHINGTON.

WARINEGYON, Nov. 20, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M.

Scenes at the Capital on the Eve of the Opening of Congress.

The city to-night wears the appearance of bustle apexettement, such as have not been wincessed here? the session of last March. The streets are ull of strangers, the hotels crowded and the boarding houses everflowing. The bulk of Senators and mer bers are of hand, and there seems no doubt, therefor e, of a quorun hand, and there seems no doubt, therefore, of a quorum to-morrow. The Capitol, White House, General Grant's office in the War Deprentment and Thad. Stovenes' quarters have een the principal contres of attraction during the day. General Grant was honored with visits from several Guvernors, Senators. Representatives and other distinguished folks, and presentatives and other distinguished folks, and presentatives and other distinguished during the heart of daylight by a regular swarm of applicants for a hake of the Executive digits. Among those who obtained intervious were Senators Davis and see who obtair ed interviews were Senators Davis and con. To a sht the President has shut himself up with Accessed. Old Ben Wade has turned up once more in the C-pitol, notwithstanding his late accident. He is up

The Imperchment Question.

The Judiciary Committee held a brief season to-day, out the business was unimportant. The reports of seither side have been completed. They are said to be ewhat voluminous. One report, it is asserted, as written up, makes four hundred folios of lega sap, and the other will be no less lengthy. They wil cover entirely the substance of the testimony from both standpoints. The testimony and records embrace twelve number of printed pages.

unared printed pages.

It is said the committee will find it impossible to inroduce their report before Monday, as the meeting of
longress to-morrow is but the reassembling after a reses. The business before the House at the time of the place. When the Speaker's gavel announced the lof the time appointed for the temporary adment, the question before the Rouse was Mr. ack's motion to reconsider the vote ordering the instructing the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith to the House all the testimony taken in the case. This was subsequently amended, at the suggestion of Mr. ough the Speaker suggested that as the motion as privileged it was not made. After some irregula receeding Mr. Wilson was recognized, but Mr. Covode stroduced his resolution, on which a quorum did not ote. To prevent an official disclosure of this fact Mr. chenck's motion to reconsider the year and nays was stroduced. This being the connition of things at the me of adjournment, the impeachment question is still afore the House and will be the first business to be before the House and will be the first business to be disposed of. In view of the inability of the Judiciary Committee—being unable to comply with the requirements of the House—a postponement of the question will be necessary. As the majority have it in their power to lay the matter over until a more convenient time for the committee. It is, therefore, probable that the House will defer the presentation of the report on impeachment until such time as the committee. use may desire. Monday, as I have stated, is the wow fixed upon. In the event of the majority in nating upon an immediate disposition of the question, some exciting scenes may be anticipated. This evening the general feeling manifested is to assemble and ad-lourn over until Monday next. This will obviate all controversy, and give the Judiciary Committee all the time they sek to complete their labors.

Plus Business Before the House of Represen-

tatives.
The business of the House will to-morrow be re is the point where it was interrupted last July by the aking of a recess until the 21st inst. The new members way, however, be previously sworn in, as such qualification is a question of privilege.

Speaker Colfax has not yet formed the standing commistees, further than the few already appointed, nor has an intimated to any one what will be his course in the

es. There seems to be more difficulty new than

morly in arranging them.

ews of Chief Justice Chase on Specie Paynents—A Uniform Currency Throughout the
World and the Extension of our Banking

and court in Baltimere, in connection with his profes-onal duties. The Chief Justice gives considerable tiestion to financial matters. He thinks the time not ir distant when the government will have returned to States bonds will be redeemed in specie. On the subject of a uniform currency the world ever he is at present much interested. The Currency Convention held in Europe, mainly through the energy and perseverance of Louis Napoleon, resulting in an arrangement with all the principal Powers—Germany, Russia and England alone excepted—to adopt a uniform carreacy, gives the Chief Justice great satisfaction. There is already much talk that Congress, during the coming session, will join this Convention, and adopt the French five-franc piece as the basis of the new system. On this subject the Chief Justice suggests that a twenty franc piece, corresponding to the French Napoleon, should be called a "Union," and a ten franc piece an "Engle." The reason he assigns for the adoption of this The reason be assigns for the adoption of this are, that the word "Union" would recognomenciature are, that new word words were recognized the uniform currency in force by all the great Powers of the world, and the Eagle figures prominently as a representative emblem among different nations. Germany is expected, also, soon to join the Convention, ich will compel England to forego her old fogy notions which the resummable system, and adopt a currency which the great maritime interests of the world de-mand. The Chief Justice is also of the opinion that the present banking system of the United States will become general, and that the world will not only reap the beasfits of a uniform currency, but also a universal bank system. He considers the experiment which the present plan, recognized in the United States, has been subjected to display its practicability, and the time is not far distant when its utility will be more largely tested. The great international industries of the globe, he considers, require some general system of banks, and the success of our ews, and its advance upon the old sides, he looks upon as the one most readily to be set to comprehend on a large scale the financial ritions of nations as it has been tried in the busi-erations of our own States.

The Gavetice of the Capital.

Speaker Colfar's public receptions will be recumed in January next. The gayetice of the season in the Capital promise greater brilliancy than ever before. During no preceding season of Congress have so large a number of members occupied residences of their own. It is, therefore, anticipated that the number of private feativities will be largely increased.

The Violations of the Tax Law on Whiskey and Tebacco.

from their elaborate esamination at New York of the violations of the law in relation to tobacco and whiskey, that the system, for cheating and fraud, is far more effective and perfect than that for collecting the tax on those articles. One of the committee, in a private lea-

ter, eays:—

It appears from the investigation that the effect of the increase of the tax on whiskey has been to augment the number of distillers teefold, and that not one-sith of the whiskey manufactured pays itax. In fact there is no legitimate business in the distillation of whiskey. Nearly all the beneat he have neen forced to leave the business in New York and Brooklyn. Every attempt on the part of the government to enforce the law sharpens the ingenuity of men to detest it. The only remedy is a reduction of the tax, and thus should be collected on the still, taxing the still on its capacity.

Liet of Purdemed Rebels.

Mr. F. U. Stitt, of the Pardon Bureau, Attorney General's office, has just completed the final report of individuals personed by the President for adding in the rebellion. The report embraces all those pardoned in the States of Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia and Georgia, and will be submitted to the President to-merrow.

The Indian Reservations.

The Commissions of the General Land Office has just laugh! the necessary instructions to the proper land officers to cause to be respected the Indian reservation ordered by the Fresident on the 18th 18st., in townships of and 83, Korth 6, range 6, eight priscipal meridian, on the Nebraska and Missouri rivers, in the State of Ne-racks. These lands adjoin the Santee Stoux Indian recreation for the beauty of said Indians, The Presi-

dent at the same time directed that the fractional township 32, north, range to west, now a portion of the Santes Slour reservation, be restored to market.

The Indian Commission.

Apr. ng Commissioner C. H. Mix, of the Indian Bureau, to day received a telegram from Commissioner Taylor amouncing that the Indian Peace Commissioner Taylor amouncing that the Indian Peace Commissioner and were new at North Platte States

sounding that the same were now at North Platte Sta-

dnished their labors and were now at North Platte Station on their way home. Mr. Taylor expects to reach
here in the early part of cext week.

Circular from the Paymuster General.
The Paymaster General to-day addressed a circular
to paymasters, informing them of the following instructions of the Adjutant General of the army:

You are respectfully informed that the stoppage of
pay from sullisted men in favor of the sutler is no longer
allowed, ase that the practice of entering upon the deacriptive and pay rolls the amount due the sutler should
be discontinued.

The New Army Regulations.

The new army regulations are now in the hands of the Public Printer, but owing to the great amount of labor occasioned by the printing of the departmental reports and Congressional documents, it is not expected that it will be issued for several months.

Cretan Affaire.

Late information received in this city from Constantinople states that the mission of the Grand Vinier of Turkey to the insurgents in Crete is the last effort the Turkish government will make to effect an amicable adjustment of the Cretan difficulties. All Pacha addressed a communication to the Cretans, requesting them to select commissioners in whom they could rely to confer with him and explain their grievaness. That portion of the Cretans and their allies who were in insurrection refused to send commissioners, and on the Sist of October the Grand Viner multipled a months. published a proclamation, notifying the Cretans that the truce expired on that day. He also informed them that from that time forth the war would be vigorously proseisland with the aid of delegates from the people. He announces that the troops shall protect all peaceable inhabitants, the tribunals will be in operation people. All foreign volunteers captured under any cir-cumstances shall be tried by a council of war and deals with by merital law. All Ottoman subjects found with arms in their hands, or who are detected in aiding the insurgents, shall be tried by a civil and military triba uni. The Turkish government has offered the vess its navy to transport to Greece such of the Cretans are desirous of leaving the island.

[From the Evening Talegram of yesterday.]

Washington, Nov. 20, 1867.

I am informed on good authority that when another vote is taken by the members of the Judiciary Committee on impeachment a majority will be found in favor of impeaching President Johnson. I am not at liberty to give the name of the member who is resolved to change his vote, nor the reasons that have influenced him; but of the fact there is no doubt. On the last vote taken there were four in favor and five against impeachment. The transfer of one of the adverse votes to the other side will therefore give the impeachers a majority.

najority.

How this will affect the votes of members in general I am unable to state; but the fect should not be disguised that a majority of the committee reporting in favor of the measure is calculated to have great weight with the

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy (Member of Congress radical.] [From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy (Member of Congress), radical, I The third special session of the Fortieth Congress will meet to-morrow, with a full representation from the States entitled to be represented. The Senate romans the same as on the 4th of March. In the House a few changes have occurred—Kentecky having chosel a full democratic delegation and one or two other States having had vacancies to fill. The political strength of the Congress is divided as follows:—Senate, republicans 42, opposition 12; House, republicans 144, opposition 12; House, republicans 144, opposition 2; House, republicans 144, opposition on the ground of corruption, others for participation in the rebellion. However they are decided, the political complexion of the Fortisth Congress will remain nearly as above stated for the next year and a half. It will be seen, therefore, that instead of being in a situation requiring immediate surrender, as some of the opposition have seemed to suppose, the republicans are still masters of the situation and must take the responsibility, whether they would or not. In ordi-

DICKENS.

Hie Necturnal Reception in Beston-He Comes from the Cunarder in a Tag and is Welcemed at Long Wharf-His Rapid Ride to His Residence, pro tem.

(From the Boston Post (semi-Dickens), Nov. 20). The announcement published in yesterday morning's papers to the effect that Charles Dickens was to arrive in Boston sometime during the day created a great anxiety on the part of his more intimate friends is this city to meet him at the very earliest opportunity and to extend to him as the very earliest opportunity and to extend to him as the very earliest opportunity and to extend to him as the very earliest opportunity and to extend to him as the very earliest opportunity and to extend to him at the very earliest opportunity and to extend to him at the very earliest opportunity and to extend to him at the receive was not alone confined to his intimate personal friends and business associates, but extended to others whose readings have made them earnest admirers of the distinguished novelist, and many were the inquiries made at the reading room and other depots of intelligence respecting the arrival of the Cuba. But during the afternoon and evan up to six o'clook the only, and under the circumstances rather discouraging, information that could be obtained was duly bulletined—"The Cuba has not been signaled." As the steamer was fully due at three o'clock, and as the weather was quite fair, he non-arrival naturally created considerable anxiety on the part of his friends, and at six o'clock private despatches were forwarded to New York to the effect that there were well grounded fears that some serious acadess that happened. But all about eight o'clock news was received that the steamer had been signaled some fifteen miles of Hull, which intelligence created great rejocing among the various circles of triends in waiting.

In order to expedite the arrival of Mr. Dickens on our shores, Mr. George Doby, the American agent of Mr. Dickens; Thomas Russell, Collector of the Fort; Kr. James I. Fields, of the Bram of Ticknor & Fields;

on both sides, but are willing to rub out all eld-score and start Posh with the distinguished gentleman on the 2d of December, not doubting but he will commend himself so favorably to his new auditors as a render them eager to hear what he says, and, lik fillier, sak for more. Bostonians are apt to be a little fusty, but generally come round right at last. The surcess of the readings in America, we have no doubt, with the equal to, if not beyond, any Mr. Dickens has experienced at home, although no prophet was ever mothonored in his own country.

[From the Boston Herald Dickens, if anyteing), Nov. 20.

henored in his own country.

[From the Boston Herald (Dickens, if anyteing), Nov. 20.]

This gentleman arrived last evening at half-past eight o'clock in the steamer Cuba, and proceeded to the Parker House, where rooms were engaged for him. A quiet evening passed. Mr. Dickens being somewhalf stagued by the vovage feit constrained to keep within the privacy of his apartments and not attempt to entertain the numerous persons who were desirous thus early, rather incopertunely, to congratulate him upon his safe arrival and welcome him again to Boston.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Important Debate on the Excise Question Arrangements for the Pay of Members. Alban, Nov. 20, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M. An interesting debate sprung up in the Conver

An interesting around spring up in the Constitution to inglish on a proposition to recommend to the Legislature the including of the whole State in any excise or license law that may pass. The champions of cold water and their opponents entered eagerly into the discussion, which was not concluded, Judge Nelson giving way for a motion to adjourn. way for a motion to adjourn.

The accepted proposition of the Commercial Bank to advance the pay of members and trust to the Legislature for reimbursement will bring the delinquents back to work, and the impression prevails that the next few weeks will nearly finish the work of revision.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1867.

THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTER OF CITIES.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee on Cities, made the minority report, which is signed by Mesers. Opdyke, Hand and Fullerton. It provides that the mayors of cities may be removed by the Governor "for cause" in all cities except New York and Brooklyn; that the legislative power is to be vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen is New York and Brooklyn; that this Board is to be chosen by such electors as shall have paid individually during the year preceding the election a tax on property officially valued at not less than \$1,000; that the Beard of Aldermen is to consist of eleven members, five to go out of office in one year and six in two years; that the Board of Assistant Aldermen is to consist of twenty-one members, to be chosen annually; the Compitolier, or chief-inancial officer of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, shall be chosen by the same class of electors that of office to be three years; all executive officers are to be appointed by the Mayor and removed by him at pleasure, and all officers charged with the administration of departments may at any time be removed by the cousent of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen; the Mayer and Board of Aldermen shall appoint justices of the peace, police justices and all justices of inferior courie, not of record, their term of office to be four years, but subject to removal for cause; the State, for the purposes of State government shall be divided into towns, cities and villages as heretofore, and no other local divisions or districts shall be made except for sanitary and police purposes; the right to provide for the preservation of the public health and to appoint and control the police force of the State shall remain with the State Legislature; and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature; and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature; and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature; and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature; and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature; and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature; and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature; and in the exercise of these rights the Legislature; and my deem most conclusive to the public good. The New York Board of Supervisors is abolished, and its powers and duties conferred upon the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor, financial officer and majority of the Board of Aldermen of every city shall determine the amount of annual tax to be raised; and no money shall be raised, either by tax or loan, not previously provided by law; and the credit, money or property of cities shall not in any manner be given, loaned to or in aid of any individual association or corporation. Cities shall hold only such property as may be necessary for their governments and for public parks, but all markets held by private owners shall be subject to regulation by city oftinances, and all wharves, piers and slips shall be held subject to such regu

Evening Section.

STATE OF NEW TORE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 13, 1897.

EERA P. PREWICK, Edg., Fresident, &c.;—
DEAR SEA—The time fixed in the Act of the Legislature of the State for a submission of the constitution to the popular vote having expired, I am advised by the Attorney General that I cannot legally continue to pay the per claim of the members and officers, and other expenses of the Convention. Wishing to do everything in my power to facilitate the completion of the important work in which the Convention is engaged, I write to ask if your institution will not pay the officers and members on the presentation of the usual certificate of service, signed by the President relying upon the Legislature, soon to convena the President, relying upon the Legislature, soon to convent to anction such payment when the proper warrants can be drawn on the Treastry. I shall recommend such action in my report, and have no hestation in expressing the opinion that the accessary authority will be granted. Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comparelier.

Hon. Thomas Hillmouse, Comptroller.

Mon. Thomas Hillmouse, Comptroller:

Draw Siz.—In reply to your communication of this data, saking this bank to advance and sums as may be necessary to meet the ergenness of the Constitutional Convention, now in secusion, in antispetion of indicative appropriation, it have to reply that I am insurested by its Plances Committee to meet the transaction of interest of the Plances Committee to make the condition of interest of the Plances Committee to make the condition of interest of the Plances Committee to make the conditions of interest of the Plances Committee to make the conditions of interest of the Plances Committee to make the conditions of the condition of the conditions of the co

to make such advances, on interest, in the confident assurance that such legislation will not be wanting. Yours respectfully,

Mr. Anvone moved that the propention of the bank
be eccepted.

Mr. When opposed the motion. He did not believe in
going a begging for our pay or paying a bank interest
on Slate money deposition with the bank.

Mr. Alved's motion was adopted, and the proposition
of the bank accepted.

FOWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention them want into Committee of the
Whole on the report of the Committee on the Powers and
Duties of the Legislature. The section relating to street
railroads was amended as follows:

Mo street railroad shall bereafter be constructed within
any of the cities or incorporated villages of this Sante until
the consent of the local suitorities of such village or only
shall be first obtained for that purpose, and also the concent of the owners of, at least, one-half in value of the
property as fixed by the assessment roll of the previously
shall not be lime of that portion of the street through or
over which the same shall be constructed, be previously
shad, and obtained for that purpose, or in case the consent
of such property owners be not obtained, then with the
consent of the gained by the assessment roll of the previously
shad, and obtained for that purpose, or in case the consent
of such property owners be not obtained, then with the
consent of the gained by the same of the Buyersen Court
of the dient of the previously shad, and obtained for that purpose, or the same shall be wholly or principally operated within the
limits of any sty or shoortports of the flarence allowing such railroad to be operated when
the same shall be wholly or principally operated within the
same shall be wholly or principally operated within the
same shall be wholly or principally operated within the
same shall be wholly or principally operated within the
same shall be wholly or principally operated within the
state papers and in such aswepspers in the city or village
where sa

THE QUAKER CITY PILGRIMAGE.

A Malcontent Passenger's Story of the Ex-cursion—The Serio-Comic Features of the Enterprise. To 783 Editor of 183 HEMALD:—

Your readers doubtless remember the great "Meditor-ranean Excursion," which left New York last June for the purpose of visiting a large portion of the habitable world, and which has just returned. Of course they remember it; for it was advertised and puffed as much as though it were a new mowing machine or patent medicine. Many of them will also, perhaps, recollect something of the machinery by which the thing was so skilfully "worked up." First, a most wonderful "programme" was issued—a programme which is now regarded as such a marvel of ingenuity that copies, al-though at that time sent gratic over the whole country, can no longer be obtained at any price. After briefly but graphically describing the wonders and beauties of the Old World, it devoted a large space to the names of the character and prestige to the undertaking. There was a ments set forth in that curiosity of literature were so great that no person of ordinary excitability could read is through without clapping his hands in ecstacy. What fullness of promise! Europe, Asia and Africa were to be visited, Paris and the Great Exposition, Italy and her are galleries, Switzerland and the Alps, Turkey and her mosques, Syria and the Holy Land, and scores of other places most interesting to travellers; and so judiciously was the route projected that it was all to be well done in the incredibly short period of five

And then the manager of this mammath picaic had very galaxy of "stars" to place at the head of his com-pany, and among them was such a variety of taient that he doubtiess congratulated himself on being able to please the most fastidious. Successively there appeared the names of Henry Ward Beecher, General Sherman, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mark Twain, the humorist, the the names of Henry Ward Beecher, General Sherman Miss Margie Mitchell, Mark Twain, the hamorist, the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock. What a darsilin array! Among the minor inducaments were a printing press, "selected with special reference to the occasion," a variety of musics instruments, modified billiards and a library Surely, no reasonable person could desire more. Anyse more was offered. Care was to be taken that the society on board the Quaker City should be strictly first society on board the Quaker City should be strictly first plant; and only those persons could be permitted to accompany the excursion whose character for morality intellect, refinences and position were beyond question. All applicants, therefore, were required to submit their orquests in writing, accompanied by their vouchers or respectability, to the Committee on Applications. All this unexampled opportunity of travel, all this privilege of associating with "stars," all this enjoyment of first class society was to be had for the merely nominal priod of \$1,280, currency.

Thus induced and thus assured, persons from all parts of the country sent in their applications, accompanied by piles of recommendatory letters from senators, generals, judges and other dismitaries, and then anxiously awaited the reply the dread Committee of Three. Forty from members of Plymotula church who desired to accompany their pastor through the Holy Land were exoner and from this ordeal, their membership being deemed: quite sufficient guarantee of respectability. Those however, who were not thus favored, found no reason to complain, for in every instance the answer of the committee, transmitted through the mans ager, was favorable—a fact at first accounted for on the fastering ground that only those of the most tree proachable respectability had dared send their name before that august tribunal, but which admitted of another explanation when it was subsequently accertained that the committee was only a myth, and the being counters are of the

proschable respectability had dared send their names before that august tribunal, but which admitted of another explanation when it was subsequently ascertained that the committee was only a myth, and that behind the curtain which veiled the imaginary faces of its members beamed only the bland countenance of the manager himself, and that ail the executials of a good character were covered by the "twelve hundred and fifty dollars, currency." As no places could be secared until paid for, and as their number was strictly limited to two-thirds the ship's capacity, in order that there might be ample room for comfort and for bringing home such curious animals and valuable rocks as the pligrims might pick up in their travels, and as each applicant was informed that there was 'only a few choice ones left' there was soon a rush to the manager's office, and people seamed as anxious to leave their money there as they did not long since to buy oil stocks.

Thus far all was bright, and the manager's heart was glad. But mutability is stamped upon all things earthly, and after a time some of the brightness of this dazzling scheme began to wear off. Mr. Beecher, flading his name made use of for the purpose of bolstering up the enterprise, a position probably not bargained for asd one which is a position probably not bargained for asd one which is a position probably not bargained for asd one which is a position probably not bargained for asd one which wood," and would be compelled to forego the pleasure of accompanying the excursion.

Here was a damper. What was to be done? A com

a position probably not bargained for and one which is always distanted it to a person of sensitive nature, suddenly remembered that he had engaged to write "Norwood," and would be compelled to forego the pleasure of accompanying the excursion.

Here was a damper. What was to be done? A committee of two, consisting of the manager and a friend, waited upon the divine and implored him to reconsider and relent. But he was firm; he must write "Norwood;" very sorry, indeed, but could not possiblyage, and the committee resired, saddened and disheartened. The forty-five members of Plymouth church, who had only wished to accompany Mr. Beacher and whose interest in the excursion had now cessed, also secoded. Their respectability was so assured that they had not been required, as members of other churche had been, to prepay a percentage of the passage smoney, and there was, consequently, nothing in the way of their change of mind. It was an unlocated for and serrible blow.

But a bright thought enters the active brain of the manager. General Sherman is written to and invited to go. He stipulates that his daughter must be included in the invitation. Manager consents. Another demand: the daughter cannot go without her friend—the daughter's friend must be invited. The invitation is sent, and the General finally agrees to go. The sky ence more becomes clear. The manager has terned a new trump, and he plays it strongly. Every newspaper forthwith gives notice of the fact of the General's intended trip; letters with regard to it are draws out from him and published, and the public are informed that a fram is to be sauced by the Secretary General's intended trip; letters with regard to it are drawn out from him and published, and the public are informed that a firman is to be issued by the Secretary of State which will cause all the crowned heads of Europe to receive the General "and party" with open arms. This for a time had the desired effect. If the church was lost the army at least was gained, and colonels and majors and captains (none under the grade of captain thought of applying) sunt in their money. But the General, too, became tired of being an advertising medium, and he also heeded duty's call and preferred a summer campaign among the Indians to going on shipboard and submitting to a five months' peanne for the size of popularity. So he withdraw, and here was another damper.

appeared to receive the sauction of even those highest in authority, much indignation was excited.

From all these things, it will be seen that this great pleasure party, as such has been a failure. It is true that we have visited a number of interesting places, but we have done so in the most hurried and unsatu-factory manner, while the expense has been much greater than if the travel had been made upon the regular trues.

greater than if the travel had been made upon the regular lines. It was thought that this excursion might be the first of a series of similar ones; and had it been successful such might possibly have been the case But for suct an enterprise to succeed several thing not found in this one are essentially necessary. Ever with those granted, the experience of this trip has shown how dangerous to the common and pleasure of travel is to bring together persons from parts of the country widely separated, unknown to each other, and who, by reason of disparity of aga, dispositiss and interest, have but few reelings in common, and compel them to live together in one house, as it were, for many mouths. It seems probable, there are, that this great Mediterranean excursion will be the last of its kind. A PASSENGER.

Conservative Cole red Men in Richmond Dis-

RCHMOND, Nov. 20, 1867.
The conservative colored men here have called meeting for to-morrow night to express their "utter abhorrence of such firebrands and inconducties as Lowis

Reports to the Military Commissioner show that aundred colored men in this city were discharged for oting the radical ticket. Two hundred are now re-orted as being discharged for the same cause, but the mpleyers say in many cases they had no work for them. Colored men who had been discharged before lection not reported. Seven distilleries around Richmond have closed opera-tions, the owners not finding them profitable.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Election in Wilmington—The Blacks All Radical—Conservative Majority Reported in Whitenville and Cerro Gordo. Wilmington, Nov. 20, 1867. The blacks polled a full vote, and not one was known to have voted the conservative ticket. There were very few white radical votes in this city. The vote in the few white radical votes in this city. The vote in the wards, as far as heard from, is as follows:—Second ward—Radical, 299; conservative, 126. Third ward—Radical, 251; conservative, 116. Fourth ward—Radical, 293; conservative, 156.
The total registered vote in the city is 906 whites and 1,593 blacks.
This county probably gives 1,500 radical majority.
Whiteville and Cerro Gordo, in Columbia county, give a considerable conservative majority.

The Whites Voting Stoutly at Raleigh. RALBIGH, Nov. 20, 1867.
The election passed off very orderly to-day. Again conservative ticket; many voted against the Conven tion, but over three hundred whites who registered failed to vote at all. About 1,000 votes were cest to day, making 2,000 for two days. The voting ballots have not yet been counted, and the result is still unknown, but is is thought the radicals have carried the city by 250 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election Carried on Altogether by Ne

The election to-day was perfectly quiet. The voting was confined to the negroes. Accounts from the intewas confined to the negroes. Accounts from the interior districts represent the whites as everywhere declining to participate in the election.

A State appropriation bill is soon to be issued by General Canby. It provides liberally for the Judiciary, the Penitentiary and public institutions. The State tax bill will appear at the same time.

The ship Golocada sailed for Monrovia to-day, carrying three hundred and twenty negro emigrants.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention to Moet at Atlanta December 8.

Augusta, Nov. 20, 1867.

General Pope orders the Reconstruction Convention to meet at Atlanta December 9. County meetings are being called to elect delegates to the Conservative Convention which meets at Macon December 3.

Judge Chase Nominated by Georgia Unionists. Salmon P. Chase was nominated for the Presidency at a meeting of loyal citizens, held last evening in the Union League Hall, in this city. The New Fra, in nominating Graps, has broken its laftuence with the loyal voters, who now go for Chase as their choice.

The Convention Election Probably Defented. MEMPHH, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1807. The requit of the election in Mississipp is still in doubt. As far as heard from only 14,851 votes were polled, while the total number of registered voters is 30,971. It is believed that the Convention has been

MISSOURI.

Movements of General Howard-Robbery in Westen, the Pedestrian, a Little Behind His

General Howard left to-day for Washington.
Thomas Phillips, of Kentucky, was rebbed here to

TENNESSEE.

Debate in the Senate-Judicial Election-A Negro Boy Killed by His Father. NASSVILLE, NOV. 20, 1867.

There was a lengthy debate in the Senate to-day on the question of extending further State aid to railroads. The propositions involve the appropriation of about \$2,500,000.

Coionel J. W. Phillips is elected judge of the Seventh Circuit Court by thirty majority over Scudder. Both candidates were redicals, and nearly all the votes were cast by the negroes.

In Williams county, a few days since, a negro boy was throws down and stamped to death by his father. The murderer escaped.

LOUISIANA.

Military Council on the Depreciated Currency-Wholesale Removals in Orienne Parish-Caucus of Members of the Reconstruction Convention.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1867.

At the Rillitary Council, last night, the stamping of the city issues in denominations of on and twenty dol-lars—the notes to bear interest at 7 3-10 per cent from

the city issues in denominations of ten and twenty deliars—the notes to bear interest at 7 5-10 per cent from the date of stamping—and the cutting of five-deliar bills in half were proposed.

The following important order has been issued by General Mower:

"READQUARTERS, FUTH MILITARY DEFRICT, NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 30, 1867.

The present incumbents being impediments to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, the following resorvals and appointments of civil officers in Louisians are hereby ordered:—Paul E. Theard, Judge of the Fourth District Court, parish of Orleans, is removed, and J. P. Boyd appointed in his place; Richard C. Bond, Cierk of the Fourth District Court, parish of Orleans, is removed, and William Weelper, Clerk of the Sixth District Court, parish of Orleans, is removed, and Eugene Sias apparath of Orleans, is removed, and Eugene Sias apparath of Orleans, is removed, and Eugene Sias apparath of Orleans, is removed, and John L. Carter appointed in his place; Thea Laken Siata, Tax Collector, Fras djatrict is removed, and John L. Davice appointed in his place; Thea Laken Siata, Tax Collector, Fras djatrict is removed, and John L. Davice appointed in his place; Thea Laken Siata, Tax Collector, Fras djatrict is removed, and John L. Davice appointed in his place.

By command of Servet Major General JAS. A. MOWER.
NATE'L BURNARE, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, About forty members of the Convention, which commences its session on Saturday next, yesterday held.

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Trial of Judson W. Palmer for Killing His Father-in-f.aw.
ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M.

The trial of Judson W. Palmer for the murder of his in-law, Archibald W. Stevens, has commenced. will be remembered that the parties all resided in a ountry town a few miles distant. One morning lass spring the prisoner ran off with and was married to Stevens' daughter. The father, hearing that the couple had fled, started on horseback and overtook the newly married ones at a neighbor's house, where they had married ones at a neighbor's house, where they had locked themselves in a room on learning of his approach. The old gentleman broke open the door, and a terrible and bloody struggle followed that ended in the death of Stevens. The indicament reads "for murder in the second degree," that is, not premeditated. A romantic interest is feet in the trial, and the sympathy of the people is with the prisoner. The wife is in attendance at the trial.

Stay of Proceedings in the Case of Kennedy, the Murderer. Ogdenssurg, Nov. 20, 1867.

A stay of proceedings has been granted by the Court of Appeals in the case of John Kennedy, sentenced to be executed to-morrow for the murder of Thomas Hand.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Kerosene Lamp Explosion-A Woman Burned to Death. MONTREAL, NOV. 20, 1867. A woman named Emily Price was burned to de to-day, her clothing catching fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Inquiry as to the Alleged Abduction of British Subjects by United States Officers—Continued Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

OTTAWA Ont. New 20 1867. gave notice of a motion for copies of the correspondence relative to the forcible abduction of British subjects from the township or Moore by United States officers. Bir John A. McDonald announced that the House would be asked to continue the suspension of the habeas corpus act and to extend to all parts of the Dominton the provisions of the act for the trial of foreign aggressors.

The Great Western Railway Workshope
Destroyed by Fire.

Hamilton, C. W., Nov. 20, 1867.

The Great Western Railway carpenter and blackemith shops in this place, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is very heavy. The large rolling mill only escaped through the energetic exertions of the fire-

Fire Near Liverpool. Quanac, Nov. 20, 1867. Eight wooden tenements were destroyed by fire yesterday at Benson's Cove, near Liverpool.

ALABAMA.

The Burning of the Stenmer Onward-Eleven

Lives Reported Lost.

Lives Reported Lost.

Monia, Nov. 20, 1867.

Later accounts of the burning of the steamer Onward report eleven persons lost—Mr. Conklin, of New Orleans, and ten negroes. The cotton, which was valued at \$55,000, was fully insured. The boat was valued at \$20,000 and was insured.

CONNECTICUT. Tuiler, the Alleged Defaulting Teller at Hart-ford, Retused a New Trial. Hartrond, Conn., Nov. 20, 1867. The Supreme Court of Errors, now in session at Nor-

wich, have refused to grant a new trial to Charles D. Tuiler, of this city, late teller, convicted at the March Tuller, of this city, late teller, convicted as the March term of the Superior Court of embezzling \$20,700 in bonds belonging to Loyal Wilcox, on special deposit at the Hartford Bank. The Superior Court, now in session here, will soon be officially advised of this action, when it will pass judgment. The penalty is imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not less than five nor more than twenty years. Tuiler is in town on bail. His bonds on criminal and civil suits amount to \$48,000.

INDIANA.

Meeting of the State Grand Ledge of Odd

Piceting of the State Grand Ledge of Odd Fellows at Indianapolia.

Indianapolia, Nov. 20, 1867.

The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Indiana, closed their thirty-first anneal communication in this city to-day. The attendance of representatives during the present session has been unusually large. Reports from all the Grand Ufficers show the cause of Odd Fellowship in Indiana to be in the most prosperous and desirable condition.

The Weston enthusiasm increases as he approaches his destination, and people are flocking from the surrounding country to points where he is espected to pass. He is somewhat behind his time, and is averaging three and a half mise are hour.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Steamship Java Outward Bound. Boston, Nov. 20, 1867.
The steamship Java sailed this moraing, taking twee ly-one passengers for Halifax, fifty-one for Liverpool and no specie.

The Stemmship Cuba.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1867.

The stemmship Cuba, which grounded last night in the mud bank off Grand Junction wharf, caused by a strong onb tide, got off safety and is in her dock this morning.

NEW JERSEY.

Destruction of a Methodist Church at Camdon.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1867.
The Methodist church on Third and Federal streets, \$20,000; insurance \$4,000 to \$7,000. The fire was taused by sparks from a locomotive on the Camden and Atlantic Rairosd.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Explosion in a Cont Mine—Three Men Killed and Two Badly Injured. SCRANTON, NOV. 20, 1867. The Pine Ridge Colliery, two miles north of Wilkes-

The Pine Ridge Colliery, two miles north of Wilkes barre, has been closed for several days to smother and quench the burning firedamp. An attempt was made to open it to-day, resulting in an expission which killed three men and badly wounded two. Several expissions followed, some of which were distinctly felt in Wilkes barre. The mine will be flooded with water as the only means of extinguishing the fire.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Bucey-Duffy Fight Near Chicago-Buces

The fight between Duffy and Bussy, for \$1,000 a side came off the afternoon. Thirseen care, bearing about two thousand men, went out twenty-five mile on the Pittaberg and Port Wayne road, as then came back and stopped at Rebertedal about sixteen miles out, where Dooney as Truggerald recently fought. The mon stood up at about two o'clock and fought one hundred and thirty-far rounds in one hour and forty-two minutes. The round were short, home exceeding two minutes, and sever only one or two seconds. The fight was won by Bussy Duffy was the lavorite among the knowing ones, he had ing fought before, while his antagonist was new to tiring.

McDum-Bigby the Victor-Capture of the Principals by the Soldiers.

Remon, Va., Nov. 30, 1867.

A prise fight ceme off to-day at Petersburg, near the craier, between Bigby and McDunn. The limes was whipped on the fifth round. A company of troops railled to the spot while the crowd was dispersing, and arrested the principals and four citizens.

THE TURF.

A Disappointment at the Fachien Course.
There was announced to come off at Fachien Course
yesterday a match for \$2,000, between the bay golding
J. J. Bradley and the brown mare American Girl, but
the golding, at the moment when all were in expectancy
to witness a capital afternoon's sport, paid forfelt, and a
great disappointment was the result.